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## **AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN OHIO: THIRD QUARTER 2005**

The average weekly wage in Franklin County increased 8.5 percent from the third quarter of 2004 to the third quarter of 2005, the largest advance among Ohio's 12 counties with employment of 75,000 or more. Lorain County had the second highest wage growth, 7.9 percent, followed by Hamilton County (7.1 percent). Hamilton County also had the highest weekly wage level in the State averaging \$862, followed by Cuyahoga and Franklin Counties with wages of \$802 each. (See table 1.) Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that among Ohio's 12 largest counties, 4 reported wage growth above the national increase of 6.1 percent, while 3 had wages above the national level of \$777.

### **Wage levels**

With an average weekly wage \$85, or 11 percent, above the national level, Hamilton County ranked 61<sup>st</sup> highest among the 322 largest counties in the U.S. Cuyahoga and Franklin Counties tied for 93<sup>rd</sup>, with wages \$25 higher than that for the nation. All three counties placed in the top third of the nationwide ranking by wage level. Interestingly, the three best-paid counties in Ohio also had the three largest employment counts in the State.

At the other end of the spectrum, Mahoning (\$590), Stark (\$634), and Lake (\$657) Counties reported the lowest average weekly wages in the State. All three were in the bottom third of the nationwide ranking, finishing 308<sup>th</sup>, 278<sup>th</sup>, and 257<sup>th</sup>, respectively.

Across the country, average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 115 of the largest 322 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position with an average weekly wage of \$1,419. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average wage of \$1,403, followed by Arlington, Va. (\$1,292), San Mateo, Calif. (\$1,268), and Washington, D.C. (\$1,265).

Nationwide, there were 206 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the third quarter of 2005. The lowest average weekly wages were reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$486), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$499); Horry, S.C. (\$505); and Webb, Texas, and Yakima, Wash. (\$525 each).

The average weekly wage in Ohio was \$723, \$54 below the nationwide level, placing it near the middle of the ranking (23<sup>rd</sup>) among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. (See table 2.) The five highest wage levels in the nation were in the District of Columbia (\$1,265), Connecticut (\$966), Massachusetts (\$947), New York (\$941), and

New Jersey (\$928). Average weekly wages in this group were 19 percent or more above that for the nation. At the other end of the scale, four states had wage levels 75 percent or less of national earnings: Montana (\$563), South Dakota (\$567), Mississippi (\$573), and North Dakota (\$581).

### **Over-the-year changes**

Four of Ohio's 12 large counties recorded over-the-year wage growth above the national increase of 6.1 percent in the third quarter of 2005. (See table 1.) As mentioned, Franklin County's 8.5-percent wage gain was the largest increase in the State and 30<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation among the 322 large counties. Among the other counties in Ohio with above-average wage growth were Lorain (7.9 percent, 42<sup>nd</sup>), Hamilton (7.1 percent, 71<sup>st</sup>), and Stark (6.6 percent, 105<sup>th</sup>). All four of these counties ranked in the top third nationally.

Three other Ohio's counties—Butler, Lucas, and Montgomery—had wage growth of 5.7 percent, a bit below the 6.1-percent national average, ranking them close to the middle among the 322 large counties nationwide. The five remaining large counties in the State all ranked in the bottom third in wage growth in the third quarter of 2005. Summit County had wage growth of 4.4percent and ranked 248<sup>th</sup>. The counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, and Mahoning, had wage gains of less than 4 percent over the year; these increases were among the lowest in the nation, ranking 285<sup>th</sup>, 275<sup>th</sup>, and 271<sup>st</sup>, respectively. Trumbull County, on the other hand, was the only large county in Ohio to experience a wage decline (-0.6 percent) and one of only five counties nationally to experience an over-the-year loss.

Among the largest counties, Passaic, N.J., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 19.0 percent over the year. Fort Bend, Texas, was second with 15.4-percent growth, followed by the counties of Boulder, Colo. (13.8 percent), and San Mateo, Calif., and Harrison, Miss. (12.7 percent each). The wage gains for Harrison, Miss., and Orleans, La. (10.7 percent), were boosted as a result of the disproportionate job and pay losses in lower-paid industries following Hurricane Katrina.

In addition to the -0.6-percent wage decrease in Trumbull County, Ohio, the four other counties in the U.S. to experience over-the-year declines were, Clayton, Ga. (-5.1 percent); Benton, Ark. (-1.2 percent); Saginaw, Mich. (-0.4 percent); and St. Joseph, Ind. (-0.1 percent).

At the state level, the average weekly wage in Ohio increased 5.5 percent, ranking it 33<sup>rd</sup> among the 50 states and District of Columbia. The neighboring states of Indiana (5.2 percent), Kentucky (5.2 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.7 percent) had similar wage gains. (See table 2.) The highest over-the-year wage growth in the third quarter of 2005 was recorded by Arizona (8.2 percent) followed by Florida (8.1 percent) and Wyoming (8.0 percent); the lowest growth occurred in Michigan and Rhode Island (4.1 percent each).

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 8.6 million employer reports cover 132.9

million full- and part-time workers. The average weekly values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>; however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised (see Technical Note below) and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

### **Additional statistics and other information**

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2004* is available for sale from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone 866-512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is 202-512-1800. The fax number is 202-512-2104. The bulletin is now available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn04.htm>. Also, the quarterly press release, *County Employment and Wages*, presents employment and wage data for the largest counties in the U.S. and is available at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

For personal assistance or further information on the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office in Chicago at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

### **Hurricanes Katrina and Rita**

The measures of employment and wages reported in this news release reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina and ongoing labor market trends. Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, with catastrophic effects in parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. This event occurred after the August QCEW reference period and before the September period. Its effects are first reflected in the September QCEW employment counts and the wage totals for the third quarter of 2005. QCEW nonresponse adjustment methods were modified for September 2005 to better reflect the impact of the hurricane in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi. For more information, see the QCEW section of the Katrina coverage on the BLS Web site (<http://www.bls.gov/katrina/qcewquestions.htm>).

Hurricane Rita made landfall September 24, after the September reference period. The impact of this event did not warrant changes to QCEW methodology for the third quarter of 2005.

# TECHNICAL NOTE

QCEW data are the sums of individual establishment records reflecting the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. For this reason, county and industry data are not designed to be used as a time series.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. The potential differences result from several causes. Differences between BLS and State published data may be due to the continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

**Table 1. Covered (1) employment and wages in the United States and the 12 largest counties in Ohio, third quarter 2005(2)**

Area	Employment	Average Weekly Wage (3)			
	September 2005 (thousands)	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (4)	Percent change, third quarter 2004-05 (5)	National ranking by percent change (4)
United States (6)	132,929.3	\$777	--	6.1	--
Ohio	5,360.6	723	23	5.5	33
Butler, Ohio	139.0	703	197	5.7	159
Cuyahoga, Ohio	755.8	802	93	3.4	285
Franklin, Ohio	686.1	802	93	8.5	30
Hamilton, Ohio	541.6	862	61	7.1	71
Lake, Ohio	100.8	657	257	3.8	271
Lorain, Ohio	102.0	698	201	7.9	42
Lucas, Ohio	227.7	707	192	5.7	159
Mahoning, Ohio	108.4	590	308	3.7	275
Montgomery, Ohio	282.3	747	148	5.7	159
Stark, Ohio	167.4	634	278	6.6	105
Summit, Ohio	273.9	729	165	4.4	248
Trumbull, Ohio	84.0	684	225	-0.6	312

(1) Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

(2) Data are preliminary.

(3) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

(4) Ranking does not include the county of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(5) Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.

(6) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

**Table 2. Covered (1) employment and wages by state, third quarter 2005(2)**

State	Employment	Average weekly wage (3)			
	September 2005 (thousands)	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, third quarter 2004-05	National ranking by percent change
United States (4)	132,929.3	\$777	-	6.1	-
Alabama	1,905.9	669	32	6.4	17
Alaska	320.2	797	13	5.6	30
Arizona	2,511.8	748	20	8.2	1
Arkansas	1,165.7	599	46	4.9	43
California	15,443.3	887	6	7.0	8
Colorado	2,212.1	808	11	7.3	7
Connecticut	1,655.2	966	2	5.3	38
Delaware	420.1	823	9	7.0	8
District of Columbia	666.4	1,265	1	4.5	48
Florida	7,801.6	708	26	8.1	2
Georgia	3,960.8	748	20	5.2	40
Hawaii	606.0	714	24	5.8	23
Idaho	635.5	605	45	6.0	19
Illinois	5,820.7	825	8	5.9	21
Indiana	2,916.3	689	29	5.2	40
Iowa	1,461.1	641	37	6.1	18
Kansas	1,315.3	659	34	6.5	15
Kentucky	1,779.5	651	35	5.2	40
Louisiana	1,770.8	637	39	6.9	10
Maine	606.0	631	42	4.6	46
Maryland	2,526.5	854	7	7.6	5
Massachusetts	3,193.3	947	3	4.5	48
Michigan	4,353.1	787	15	4.1	50
Minnesota	2,671.9	790	14	4.9	43
Mississippi	1,098.4	573	49	5.9	21
Missouri	2,696.2	691	27	5.5	33
Montana	424.2	563	51	7.4	6
Nebraska	896.7	633	41	5.3	38
Nevada	1,242.5	750	19	6.7	12
New Hampshire	630.7	772	16	5.8	23
New Jersey	3,960.8	928	5	5.8	23
New Mexico	791.0	629	43	6.8	11
New York	8,394.8	941	4	5.7	26
North Carolina	3,903.7	690	28	5.7	26
North Dakota	335.4	581	48	6.0	19
Ohio	5,360.6	723	23	5.5	33
Oklahoma	1,482.5	612	44	5.7	26
Oregon	1,683.4	714	24	5.6	30
Pennsylvania	5,597.6	764	18	5.7	26
Rhode Island	488.9	736	22	4.1	50
South Carolina	1,831.2	637	39	5.6	30
South Dakota	381.6	567	50	5.4	35
Tennessee	2,724.0	689	29	4.6	46
Texas	9,659.3	767	17	6.7	12
Utah	1,135.1	647	36	6.6	14
Vermont	303.4	663	33	4.7	45
Virginia	3,617.7	815	10	7.7	4
Washington	2,820.6	801	12	6.5	15
West Virginia	702.9	589	47	5.4	35
Wisconsin	2,783.4	688	31	5.4	35
Wyoming	263.4	638	38	8.0	3
Puerto Rico	1,037.4	435	(5)	3.8	(5)
Virgin Islands	44.0	616	(5)	2.8	(5)

(1) Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

(2) Data are preliminary.

(3) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

(4) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

(5) Data not included in the national ranking.